



# GAZETTE.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summing to fill in the world!"—*Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.*

From the *Globe.*

## THE APOLOGY.

We find that prints, the most decidedly hostile to the Administration, and expressing public opinion in quarters most interested in the claims on France, and doubtless from the prevalent political feeling entertained, quite willing to consider any acquisition cheap at the expense of the President's personal honor, nevertheless, have too high a sense of national character to brook, for a moment, the idea of an apology being due from ours to the French Government, for insisting on a demand again and again acknowledged to be just. The Boston Commercial Gazette has the following remark on the subject:

In the passage of the American Indemnity Bill by the French Chamber of Deputies, there is a proviso that the money is not to be paid until the French Government shall have received satisfactory explanations with regard to the President's Message of December 2, 1834. Now, we hardly know what explanations the French Government want. The President's message speaks for itself. Its language can hardly be misunderstood. You must pay us our claim, or we will make reprisals upon your property. Does the French Government expect the President to take back what he said in his message—tell them he did not mean any harm—sorry for what he said? We know of no particular explanation which can be given more than is already expressed. If France expects our Government to cringe and apologize, and beg as a favor what we demand as a right, she expects what she will by no means: yet.

This is almost the universal sentiment of the opposition press—even of those which, for party purposes, during the last session, raised their clamor to countenance the assertions of Clayton and others, who contended in Congress that there was couched, in the firm, dignified, and temperate Message of the President, menace and insult to France. But the Intelligencer, although compelled to abandon this ground, which it also assumed against the message, and to acknowledge that it "would not require the President of the United States to retract any thing he said in his message to Congress, or to apologize for it," seems to think that "something is necessary to satisfy the requisition of the French Chamber." It suggests that this may "be accomplished by a mere reference to the passage of the President's message which has been quoted, and to the satisfactory explanations on that subject, made by our Minister in Finance to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in January last." Can any thing be more ludicrous than this, or better adapted to expose the shallow devices and deceptions of the opposition? But a little while ago the Intelligencer was anxiously inculcating the opinion that the President's Message was not only a menace and affront to France, but almost a declaration of war—and now it conceives that "a mere reference to the passage of the President's Message," which conveyed this insult, is all sufficient "to satisfy the requisition of the Chambers." This may be considered in some sort an application of the old saying of "the hair of the dog for the cure of the bite," and it may be well for those who have falsely insisted that there was real cause of offence contained in the Message, to resort to such quackery. It is impossible, however, for those who, from the beginning, protested that no insult was given or intended, now to admit existence of an offence for the purpose of making apology or explanation.—The whole duty of explanation devolves upon those among us, who, by false construction, in defiance of the express declaration of the Message, imputed to it the design of operating upon the fears of France, rather than its sense of just obligation.

But it seems to us, after the declaration made by the French Ministry on introducing the law for the indemnity they also are estopped from making any demand for any explanation of the Message, even if the matter of it were justly chargeable as being offensive. They assumed that fact as the basis of their action and recalled their minister, but still propose the law for the execution of the treaty, because it was due to the American Government and people, notwithstanding the President's Message, which they considered the paper of an individual, un sanctioned by that branch of the Government necessary to make it an act of the nation. Having proposed the appropriation to pay the debt to the nation, (the President's Message being thrown out of the question by this reasoning,) upon what principle can the French Ministry demand explanation of a matter held by them to be merely personal, before they can comply with the obligation acknowledged by the one nation to the other. In our opinion, there is no pretext under which the debt, interest, and damages for the detriment actually sustained by the failure to comply with the treaty, can be for a moment withheld.

But the Intelligencer speaks of "the allegation of a just claim upon France for damages on the protested bill, which damages were incurred under our own law, by an act of our own Government, over which the French Government could exercise no control," as an "absurd pretension." We have always supposed that the party failing to comply with the stipulations of a contract as a treaty, was bound to indemnify for the loss sustained by the failure. And this, not because it is exacted by "our own law," but because it is exacted by *all law* and universal justice. We do not pretend to say, nor have we ever intimated, that France is bound to pay the sum purloined by the managers of the Bank, under pretence of penal damages, on the protested bill, according to the local laws. The Bank was entitled to no such damages, because, among other reasons, it never advanced a dollar of the sum, upon the *assumed advance* of which, the damages were claimed. But some trouble, expense, and inconvenience, resulted from the failure of France to meet the bill, and for this both the Attorney General, Mr. Taney, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury, have said there is a rightful claim for damages. For this we have no doubt the French Government will tender a remuneration; but it is matter of such small consideration, that in all probability it never would be thought of by ours.

From the *Ohio Monitor.*

We hardly know whether we are best pleased to ascertain that Mr. Van Buren is now the undisputed democratic candidate, or to ascertain that the designation of a democratic candidate has been made by a democratic national convention! For, however desirous we are of the principle of a spontaneous convention of delegates from the whole party, designating a candidate for the office of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, yet we confess that it would much have diminished our zest if the delegates of the people in their primary assemblies had not proclaimed him the candidate of the people's convention.

The Legislature of Connecticut have passed a resolution, instructing their Senators in Congress to vote for expunging the resolution condemnatory of the President's conduct in relation to the removal of the deposits. So goes on the good work. The Virginia Senators will soon hear of a like expression from the citizens of that state. In that event, Mr. Leigh must either abide implicitly by the will of the people, or resign—there is no other alternative known in Virginia.

From the *Augusta (Maine) Age.*

**NEW MOVEMENT OF THE WHIGS.** It requires little attention to the political signs of the times, to detect the systematic effort now making by the *soi-disant* Whigs to divert the people from the true issue at stake in the coming Presidential election, by a base appeal to sectional jealousies and prejudices. The wickedness of such an appeal, tending as it does to the destruction of our sacred union, does not deter this frantic and desperate party from making it, as a last effort for power. They hope that by running a popular candidate in each section of the Union they shall be able to defeat an election by the people, and they trust that their well tried skill in bargain and corruption will give them a triumph in the House of Representatives. We shall hereafter comment upon the details of this wicked scheme: at present we shall invite the attention of our readers to its "workings" at the South.

The Southern "Whigs" dare not rest their opposition to Martin Van Buren upon *principles*: the political integrity of that pure and patriotic Statesman is too well known to the American people. They seek to destroy him by sectional prejudices which they carefully excite by the most groundless calumnies. The "White movement" is the last exhibition of this spirit, and as this has received its *quietus* by the late Virginia elections, the political Catalines are doubtless hatching some new humbug which we doubt will be equally short-lived.

To exhibit the shameless effrontery with which this plot is avowed at the South, we subjoin a few extracts from the leading "Whig" prints.

The Charleson (S. C.) Mercury, Calhoun's organ, says—

"We cannot stand neuter, in the present contest between the White and Van Buren parties. *The prosperity of the South is deeply involved in it.* It is not only a struggle between a good man and an unscrupulous intriguer for the office; it is not only a struggle between the People and the Government" which shall choose the next Chief Magistrate; it is much more; it is *the struggle between the South and the North—between section and section—between justice and robbery—between Free Trade and the American System.*

"The policy of the new Administration will take its complexion from the parties of the section which brings it into office," "A single glance of the map will tell what cannot be otherwise, and show us what must inevitably to the policy of a Van Buren Administration. Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, are the regions of Van Burenism. The broad South from the Potomac to Texas, is the section that must vote for White, if he be elected."

"But Judge White, if elected, will be elected by Southern votes, as a Southern man—identified with Southern interests will be accompanied into power by a

*Southern party, and be surrounded by Southern advisers.*"

Calhoun's Columbia Organ says.— "Our Government does not answer the ends for which it was instituted. It is possessed of too much power. Instead of being a shield of protection, it is an engine of oppression, and the Southern States are, and ever will be, tributaries to the North."

It is unnecessary to multiply these extracts, and their designs is sufficiently manifest—to form a Southern confederacy and thereby divide and defeat the Republican party at the South. To this end they spare no means. They stigmatize Van Buren as an abolitionist, as a high tariff man, &c. in reckless disregard of his uniform declarations and consistent course. That they will be defeated, there can be little doubt: the *people* of the South are too intelligent (as the late elections show,) to be deceived by so bungling a trick. The *history* of Van Buren is before them, and he who runs may read. His dignified statesmanship his ardent patriotism and unbending integrity, are written in a long course of arduous public services and cannot be forgotten.

From the *Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

We cut the following from the last "Oneida Whig." It is a graphic sketch of its own friends—the whole party of panic makers. The likeness cannot be mistaken. The wonder, however, is that it should have found a place in that paper; but it is a good thing, and we therefore transcribe it to our columns. We would caution our friends not to be too sanguine in their expectations of uninterrupted prosperity—last year it was the policy of the Bank to create *panic and alarm*—now the effort seems to be to apply opiates to lull the people into security by the siren song of prosperity. It is true that business is brisk, prices high, and that improvements are rapidly progressing; and what is strange, the *Bank and panic* men of 1834, who prophesied the ruin of the Union and the bankruptcy of its citizens, if the deposits were not returned to the bank of the United States and that institution re-chartered, are foremost in heralding it. We would not excite false alarm—but we would advise, to circumspect and prudent. The Bank of the United States has not lost its powers to do mischief; it has swollen its discounts enormously within the last year—nearly fifteen millions, and at points, too, where it can make itself most severely felt in producing a new pressure, and therefore we say there is ground for apprehension and caution. The language of the opposition press, does not increase our confidence in our security; they may entertain no sinister design—all may be fair and frank; but we should remember that danger exists—and that best, seasons of great prosperity are invariably followed by more or less depression.

"U. S. BANK.—There are two sorts of "panic makers;" one kind is composed of men who are forever anticipating *evil*—they are the habitual and constant grumbler in society—men who are never in their elements unless they can see a *black cloud* hanging over their neighbour's heads. These men are born *grumbling*, live *grumbling*, and die *grumbling*. These persons at this time are opening their lamentations on the *winding up* of the United States Bank; they announce universal ruin—every thing is to be stopped. Commerce will wither, and the grass grow in our seaports—the "loom will stand still"—the water wheel will be hard no more—and in fact the whole world will receive a *shock*. Such are the *cheering* predictions of this class. \* \* \* Let it be recollected by those who indulge apprehensions, that the money vested in the United States Bank will not probably be withdrawn from the country but be re-invested in some other stock. The capitalists of Europe cannot obtain at home as good returns as we can afford to give them. While, therefore, we do not doubt that the collections of the United States Bank will produce a greater demand for money, and have a direct and immediate tendency to check the *over-doing fever* which prevails at this time, we borrow no fears as to the country, from this cause alone. Let our products bring good prices and our manufacturers find profitable markets, and we will ride out (without damage) a harder gale than this.

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# LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1835.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.  
RICHARD H. HAWES, of Clarke.  
CHILTON ALLAN, do

STATE SENATE.  
ROGER QUARLES,  
AARON K. WOOLLEY.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
THOMAS A. RUSSELL,  
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, jr.  
JACOB HUGHES,  
ROBERT INNES.  
JOHN CURD.

We publish to-day, Mr. Holts Speech. The Observer pronounces Mr. Holt to be a fifteenth rate county Court Attorney!!

The Observer says:

It appears to be still believed, that there will be a rupture in the Cabinet by the resignation of Cass and Forsythe. The elevation of Amos Kendall to a level with them, is what they cannot stand."

Now for the proof!—In the National Gazette, (Clay paper) of June 4th, is a letter from Washington City, which says: "There is no truth in the rumored resignation of Forsythe. So far from taking offence at the promotion of Mr. Kendall, he was consulted in reference to that appointment and expressed his approbation of it, before it was made."

Another failure the public will say, to preface Mr. Kendall!

The Observer which deals largely in 'Magicians,' 'Panics,' 'Mysteries,' &c. asks why it is that the Richmond Enquirer preserves a mysterious silence upon the result of the Baltimore Convention?

The Richmond Enquirer of June 2, says:—"For ourselves we shall go for Martin Van Buren, as President of the United States—but not for Richard M. Johnson, as Vice President."—Very, very "mysterious!"

The Clay papers positively deny that Mr. Clay prefers Mr. Van Buren to Judge White.—Will the Observers deny that Mr. Clay expressed these preference to John Tilford, President of the U. S. Branch Bank in this city?

The Intelligencer is mistaken, as to the object of the Jackson papers, in proving that Mr. Clay prefers Van Buren to White.—When the Observer some weeks since, avowed that it would support White in preference to Van Buren; the Nashville papers, seized upon it, as indicating too, the preference of Mr. Clay. The Intelligencer itself, took occasion to deny that any such inference should be drawn, and the rumor was very current, that Mr. Clay actually preferred Van Buren to White. It was thus, that Mr. Clays preference became a matter of interest; and not as the Intelligencer would make believe, a matter of importance.

We now put the same question to the Intelligencer, that we put to the Observer—will it deny, that Mr. Clay expressed his preference for Van Buren over White, to John Tilford, President of the United States Branch Bank in this city.

The last accounts from Maysville, mention nine cases of cholera and four deaths.

Richard French, Thomas A. Marshall and Amos Davis, are candidates for Congress, in the Flemingsburg district.

The Maysville Eagle of Thursday, states that Mr. Davis died suddenly at Owingsville, on the night of the 5th inst. Mr. Davis was alive on Thursday morning the 11th—but supposed to be dying.

Mr. Livingston will return home immediately, in the Frigate Constitution.

We don't know exactly what sort of apology General Jackson will make to Louis Philippe. He is not according to all authentic accounts, a very apologetic kind of man. A caricature at the east represents General Jackson and Louis Philippe—The former holding a bag labelled 25,000,000, in his left hand, and a club in his right—apologising thus: "It is well that you paid the money, or by the E—, I would have given you a sound drubbing!"—To which Louis Philippe bowing, replies: "Very well Monsieur President, your apology is perfectly satisfactory!"

Speaking of caricatures, by the by, we would like to know what has become of a caricature, imported into this city in 1827, by the President of the Branch Bank of the United States; which represented Mr. Clay as sewing up the mouth of Gen. Jackson!

The Hon. John Pope, is announced as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Benj. Hardin, Esq.

Judge Turner has been elected President of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company—beating the Chickasaw Ambassador, who received four votes! In January, he was beaten for Mayor, and now we understand, is to be a candidate for the Legislature! Something like the office hunter who wrote to Washington for a Foreign Mission; but finally, agreed to accept a pair of breeches!

Charlton Hunt and Wm. Brand, have been appointed directors of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, in this city; in place of Joseph Bruen and Count Ben Bacon, resigned.

## CLARKEANA.

The appointment of Mr. Pew, as delegate to Baltimore and Visitor to West Point, seems to sit heavily on the stomach of Mr. "C." if we might judge from several small articles which he has "spewed" on the occasion.

He wishes to know if Mr. Pew will charge double mileage to West Point—in reference to the supposed situation of Mr. Pew, in the Baltimore Convention. Not being able to answer, we should like to know of him, whether or not, he charged most "mileage" last fall for his trip to Harrodsburg—for "going," or "coming?" We understand that after he saw Major Moore, he came "in no time," and at a rate which if mentioned would appear incredible.

The following article from the Lexington Intelligencer, will probably amuse those of our readers, who have witnessed the pertinacity with which that paper has denounced the Baltimore Convention. It was held by the Intelligencer to be monstrously Anti-Republican, for the Jacksomen, to go to Baltimore, name and recommend a candidate—but it is marvelously proper, in its estimation, for the Clay party, to deliver over to fifteen men, the whole vote of Kentucky—requiring no pledge, as to the particular man they would support—but leaving them to "bargain and manage" to the best advantage.

The difference between the Baltimore Convention and the plan recommended by the Intelligencer, is this:—The delegates from Kentucky, had only the privilege of recommending candidates subject to the approval or disapproval of their constituents, whilst the Intelligencer, would place unreservedly and without pledge, into the hands of fifteen men, the electoral vote of Kentucky.

From the Lexington Intelligencer. The Van Buren Convention have resolved to do their utmost to secure the election tickets favorable to Van Buren, in all the States from which there were delegates to their convention.—Now, there can be no question that a vast majority of the people of Kentucky prefer, upon principle, any Whig candidate, rather than Van Buren—the chosen one of the office-holders. Under these circumstances, is it possible that Kentucky is to be dragged into the support of Van Buren? Would it be creditable to the patriotism, the efficiency, the concert, the zeal of the Whigs of Kentucky, for them to omit to elect a Whig electoral ticket? They will not omit it. They will, as they should do, make choice of a ticket, which will vote upon principle in favor of a Whig. If the Whigs will have confidence in each other, and each act for himself and his country at the polls, it will not even be necessary that the particular Whig Presidential candidate to be voted for, should be previously designated. It will be sufficient that he be a statesman and an undoubted Whig. Let the Whigs of Kentucky, then, make choice of fifteen, discreet, experienced, discriminating, patriotic, unquestionable Whigs, whose business it will be to make the voice of the State heard, as it is, on this momentous subject. If Mr. Clay should be a candidate, it will then be given for him;—if some other whig should have a better prospect of uniting the whigs of the country against extra-official dictation, let the Kentucky electoral college give to such a whig the vote of Kentucky; if there should be no whig candidate, then let the vote be cast according to the sober, unbiased, discriminating judgment of the whig electoral college, in such a manner as in a sound discretion, and with all the lights accessible to them, they may deem the voice of Kentucky to be. By adopting such a course, we shall prove that the majority in Kentucky is patriotic, that they act for their country, guided by the principles they have always contended for, and which have signally triumphed in our borders.

From the Observer & Reporter. The Globe, as if ashamed of the circumstance of one man representing two States in the Baltimore Convention, gave the name of the Kentucky Delegate as Thomas J. Pew, and Illinois Delegate as Thomas S. Pew. Perhaps the Editor of the Globe became a little sick about the time he reached the State of Illinois in making out his list, and felt ready to "Spew!"

Alas! and does such stuff constitute the "DIGNITY" of the Observer! Is this the paper that a week or two since could not pollute its columns with a notice of the serious charges made against its particu-

lar friends Wickliffe, Woolley and Combs! In fine, "is it Giles, or is it not?"

Another sample of "dignity" from the same paper:

"The same era of good feeling begat the New England party—and the New England party begat the National Republicans—and the National Republicans begat the small beer or Whig party of '35."—*N. Y. Jeffersonian.*

"Will the Editor of the "Jeffersonian," who is so curious in genealogy, have the goodness to tell what *Richard M. Johnson* begat?"—*Louisville Journal.*

"The Jeffersonian could give to the Journal the same answer that a Paddy did to his friend and countryman who appeared very much puzzled to find out the sex of (Pat's) child, when informed that it was neither a son nor a daughter."

*Observer and Rep.*

\* \* \* \* \*

"Well Pat," said a bold son of the Emerald Isle, to an old friend who had just arrived in this land of liberty, "do you know that I'm married?" "No," said Pat. "By Said Patrick, but I am, and a beautiful little offspring have I—but by the powers you can't guess what it is?" "I can at two guesses," said Pat. "Well try." "It's a son." "It's a daughter?" "No." "By Saint Patrick, I give it up." "Why you spalpeen, it's a *Nager*."

A question for the Observer—when was it that this abhorrence of "nigger" was generated in the Clay party?—How long is it since even in this "Athens of the West"—and within a stone's throw too of *Ashland*—we could not walk a square without demonstrative evidence of the Irishman's "puzzle"—in the extraordinary number of *mullattics*, &c. whose pedigrees are ennobled with the best blood of the country—penetrating even to the chaste Orator of *Ashland*. And how long has it been since the complaint was universal among "property holders" that their premises were nightly invaded and their Kitchens prostituted to the "puzzling" operation of some of the high bred aristocracy of this city!

Then away ye "Kitchen Cabinet with your gibes against Col. Johnson—for the aneacute of Mr. Clay and the *black* trunk—*s—t—l* bend, &c. where he figured in his palmy days are canonised in our Kitchen legends and are not forgotten!

## SIGNS.

At a public dinner lately given to Gov. McDuffie, at Barnwell Court House—and at which Ex-Gov. Hayne was present—both gentlemen took occasion to disavow the course taken by a portion of the party in supporting Judge White. They advise that the State keep aloof from the Presidential election.

At a great meeting of the wigs at Faneuil Hall, Boston: The following resolution among others was passed:—

*Resolved*, Therefore, under the influence of these feelings and opinions, that we concur in the nomination of Daniel Webster as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and tender to it our decided and earnest support; that though others waver, or falter, or surrender, our purpose still is, not to despair in the cause of liberty and the country, but to meet the crisis with zeal, as well as firmness, and to adhere to what we esteem principle and duty, let who will follow or who will fly.

A good hit at Mr. Clay and his western friends, who have received the nomination of Mr. Webster with great coolness. Wonder where Judge White expects to get the 145 votes, which are to elect him president—can any one guess?

"I've seen a tiny yell the silver moon,  
With incessant yell the silver moon,  
Which she, enthroned on her pearly car,  
Moved on undimmed."

The whining puppy, C. of the Intelligencer, for he is too deficient, to be entitled to the name of Bull dog or Cur; who is eternally assailing the ears of the peaceful inhabitants of our "gracious city," with his piteous moanings—seems hard run indeed, for something where with to satiate his canine appetite. We are not so much surprised at it now, as the dog days are approaching; but hydrophobia is much to be feared from that source—he is snapping and snarling to such a degree, that the city authorities should enforce the dog law. It would not be judicious to expend powder and lead to rid the town of such a pest, he should be "hung, and that well hung."—Such a thing ought to be elevated.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

The lands of the West have been considered too high; they have been and are far above the advantage we derive from them. In the usual course of culture and proceeds, we have seldom or never drawn the legal interest upon the capital employed.—The fault is our own, and a little reflection will not only prove the fact, but suggest the remedy, with the best of soils, and the best of climates; agricultural labour has been but badly rewarded, indeed the rise of real property, seems rather to have been produced by the comforts, than the profits of rural life.

In the early settlements of the west, particularly of Kentucky, the prime objects of pursuit were the necessities of life. We then contracted habits well adapted to our then situation, but wholly unsuitable and inopposite to the present pay, yet from the influence of long habit, and the force of example, the practice and the usages are hard to throw off—and though now a commercial

a moneyed, and an enterprising people, we proceed in many respects, as we did, when deprived of all these advantages. We may say of Kentucky, what has been said of Ireland; a country for which God has done so much and so little!

The article, hemp, has now become the decided staple of Kentucky. It is not necessary to constitute a staple that it should be the most profitable commodity, of a state or nation, but that it should be the most certain and ready sale—and a cash article. Hemp in that point of view, may be fairly considered a staple; though, it has labored under such disadvantages, that the grower has derived but very inadequate profit from it. When it was our only care, to provide necessities, hemp was sown in patches, after the hurry of the spring business was over, some corner slip of a new field, (and all our fields were then new) was reserved for making hemp. A slight ploughing, and an awkward broadcast new field, would produce a plenty for all the purposes contemplated. The hardy frontier boy and the few slaves that were then amongst us, were clothed in summer with, and the only remaining use for which it was made, was that of plough lines and bed-cords. In constituting so unimportant an item, and so little sufficient, no provision was made for the care and safe keeping of it, it was after having been badly and indifferently cleaned, put in the cellar or up in the garret loft, pitched into the corn crib, or into the lumber house, where it remained until the occasional calls made necessary for the above purposes. Thieves were never tempted to steal so combustible and unmarketable an article, and no other or further security was deemed necessary.

And now when it is the first article of our traffic, source of our wealth, and the first object of our labor, skill and improvement, we provide for its safe keeping in the same way yet. There is not one man in twenty, among the hemp raisers, that has a suitable hemp-house to deposit his hemp in, after it is broke out and made ready for market. The evils growing out of this seemingly unimportant circumstance are incalculable. In the first place, it is the cause of its being hurried into market improperly, and thence keeping down the price. So soon as a planter has got out his crop, although he has no call for the money, the first care is to make sale of his hemp, just to get it out of his way—and next to get clear of the risk. Besides the danger of it being stolen, an occurrence we hear of every day, when the article is in demand, it is highly combustible, and the whole place of deposit, often the dwelling house, is daily and nightly in danger of being burnt up. Happening in Lexington not long since, I met with, in the course of the day, three respectable farmers, who had that day sold their hemp at \$82, professing an entire confidence that it would yet be ten, each one had the same reason for having done so, which was that he had no safe place to store it, and that he wanted it out of his way—that he was so much afraid of accidents, that he could not sleep at nights. Thus it has not only a powerful effect in keeping down the price, but operates as a heavy curse upon the manufacturers in compelling him to hazard so heavy a loss in so large a quantity as he is compelled to take in to accommodate the sellers, who will have it out of their way.—Had we safe, dry and well locked store-houses, well sheeted and shingled, which would cost very little, of either frame or log; we might contentedly keep it until the manufacturer would want it, which could then be delivered by cart or wagon beds, not only avoiding the alarming hazard of large quantities being burnt on his hands at once, but almost avoiding the hazard of being burnt altogether, as there would be but little difficulty of extinguishing a fire, when communicated to a small quantity, besides the means which could be provided by every manufacturer of having a room for a small quantity that might be made entirely fire proof.

If every grower of hemp, had a safe and convenient storage, it would produce a standing rise in the price of the article, of at least 50 per cent, besides the advantages enumerated; if the manufacturers were obstinately resolved to keep down the price, as has been the case for some years past, we could withhold the article, having it stored in safe houses, dry and secure from both fire and theft—we could lay it up from year to year, until a fair price could be obtained, which has never failed to be the case, at least once, in four years. A common opinion has prevailed, that hemp was a good article at five dollars; it never was a correct conclusion; they never has been a time that it could not be raised cheap at a low price. The dust which proceeds from both the blossom and rotted stalk, the first in pulling or cutting, the second in breaking, are very injurious, and when inhaled by breathing corrodes and oppresses the lungs and produces a cough like an approaching consumption; and its injurious effects are not removed sometimes for months afterwards. The exhaustion of soil is produced rather by the washing it away, than by any sterility or barrenness arising from the culture of the article. Although all lands are better of being broken and pulverized for any use whatever. Hemp requires the soil to be prepared in a manner almost peculiar to itself, it requires to be reduced to a powder, to ensure any thing like success in raising a crop; in that state the spring rains always fall hasty and impetuously wash away a vast quantity of the lightened up dust leaving our fields hard and empoverished to a most mortifying degree. The price of land has arisen to such an extent, and the price of labor too, particularly hemp labor that twice the sum suggested is scarcely adequate—and yet if not properly considered and guarded against, we shall still be the drags of the commercial world, and labor and toil in vain. The rise of cotton produces a rise of anything else, and if hemp is to remain stationary or at old prices, we shall suffer loss and not derive profit from such rise, we shall be taxed with increased prices upon every article of use and consumption, and have to meet the accumulated evil, without any participation in the progressing advancement of our country. Land and negroes, the capital engaged in raising our only staple, are now nearly double the former price and still rising—and the lands have so increased in price, they have not increased in value, and are now obviously requiring more labor with less profit to the cultivator.

By graduating a number of tumblers

Some reflections of this and other points will be the subject of a second number.

PENN.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

HIGH BRED STOCK.

Mr. Editor: It is so pleasant to have genealogies by our fingers ends, and it is especially interesting and instructive to dip into the hereditary of our knights of the round table, who divide the hoof and woodland pastures, that I have ventured to make out a pedigree of a family or so, of the improved Short Horned breed of cattle, without so much as the hundredth part of living iron, so my thought of at the present, for the instruction of your intelligent and inquisitive readers, who, I doubt not, will be, one and all, very obliged to me for having shed so much light, on the darkness of past times. It is not my intention to occupy all the ground; that portion which runs into ages long gone by, I leave to the investigation of more profound quadruped antiquaries; to those who have the talent and patience of tracing it down, not only to the first gaudy pair that set their venerable hoofs upon English ground, and to that chosen seven that were saved in Noah's Ark.

To be able to trace the pedigree of our improved short horn, from some one or two of the pairs of the ark would be very gratifying. And as we have varieties of cattle, as long horns, middle horns, short horns and minxes, with no horns at all, gentlemen of antiquarian research know not how vastly the loves of good beef and milk, would be delighted by the almost infinite array of grandfathers and grand sires down to one of the Neolithic pairs. As seven certainly went into the ark, if these gentlemen could determine accurately how many were of each variety, we might know whether the long or the short horns, the middle horns, or the minxes, or what other kind was preferred by Noah himself and our antedeluvian progenitors. It is also a matter of importance to know how many died in the ark, and how many were bred in it; statistical facts of so small moment in these days of profound and minute enquiry. Fash, I dare say, had no herd book—but he had no use for one, as there were then none to buy well blooded stock but his own children, grand children, and it might be, great grand children; and from the known partiality of grand fathers for their descendants, it may be fairly inferred that he threw no dust into their eyes, and never once thought of screwing a good bargain out of any of them. No! no! herd books were then of no use; pedigree were too short to be a matter of curiosity; and there certainly were few traders, as few speculators, and no gentlemen of fancy, at this very early period. These, however, are nothing more than my own cheancy speculations, but the subject is undeniably worthy of profound investigation, and especially of gentlemen who are deeply imbued with genealogies, or are the depositaries of pedigrees.

The following pedigree of the celebrated bull Saint Matron, and of the cow Lady Motteley, the result of no small enquiry, is intended as an improvement in form, as well as to shed light over darkness, and to dispel the doubts of skeptics. St. Matron was got by Holderness; he by Owen and Owen by Griffith, and Griffith by Owen Griffith by Broadbent, out of a Galloway Mulky, and by his Hunchback, out of Her'leshook Meg: See her book, vol. 10. Lady Motteley was out of Mrs. Holderness, she out of Mrs. Owen, she out of Mrs. Griffith, bred in and in entirely too much; Mrs. Griffith out of Highland Kitti, a strong cross; she by Lady Mellowthout, and she out of a fine Rose Cow which took the premium twice at My Lord Shabside's at the fairs in 1730 and 1731. I have omitted the dams of these two fine short horns and their ancestry, leaving them to be filled up from our tables of genealogies, which are in such good keeping, as well as all the edifying gracings of g. g. g. dam and sire, so fine and instructively used, with all becoming gravity and sincerity, by quadruped antiquaries of any grade.

I may, Mr. Editor, make another effort to enlighten the community of breeders, on the best, the newest, and cheapest method of rearing improved stock of all kinds; of the economy of subdividing bulls into common property, inasmuch as it will save food to admiration, and the animals be preserved in that high state of bone which is peculiar to all such, who are in the good keeping of the many; but above all, of the most economical of plans, of breeding fine cattle, many by the strong cross of the high blood of the corn fields. It will do good to shed even the smallest ray of light upon this absorbing subject. As I am sure of getting the blessings of all the lovers of fine cattle, and thus be amply repaid for the labor and learning I have devoted for their benefit. And I may also suggest, hereafter, something useful in the way of more economically breeding the turf house upon a

## NEW GROCERY.

THE Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, on Water street, next door to L. C. Randall & Co., and opposite the Markethouse, where he has just received, and is now opening, a fresh supply of GROCERIES, and will continue to keep for sale all articles in his line, on moderate terms, and at the usual prices. He will barter for Country-Products, such as Meal, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c. His friends and the public, generally, are requested to give him a call, as he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish something suitable for every taste.

JOHN F. THOMPSON.

Lexington, April 15, 1835.—15-1f

## NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS for 1835.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Staples and Fancy Articles; all of which will be sold at a small advance on prime cost. His friends are invited to call at the old stand and examine for themselves.

JAS. G. MCKINNEY.

Lexington, April 17, 1835.—15-3m

N. B. Just received a lot of Colerain Linen, very cheap, direct from Ireland.



300,000 Dollars!!

and are still willing to assume and continue

RISKS AGAINST FIRE,

By E. K. SAYRE, ATTY. AT LAW, their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

E. K. SAYRE,

Corner Short & Jordan's Row, Lexington, March 21, 1835.—12-1y

## NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, held in this city, on the 27th of April, 1835, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That in scaling and reducing subscriptions of Stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the Commissioners will regard all the Stock subscribed and held for the benefit of and in trust for an individual, as the subscription of that individual.

2. Resolved, That every subscriber satisfying the Commissioners by affidavit that the stock subscribed in his own name, was subscribed bona fide for his own use and not in trust for others, shall be exempt from scaling, unless it shall appear by like affidavits that more than 10,000 shares of stock have been so subscribed and held, and then the excess of such bona fide subscriptions shall be deducted from the largest, as provided in the charter.

3. Resolved, That all persons making it appear by affidavits that the stock subscribed in the names of others, was subscribed and held for their use and benefit, shall be admitted to the benefit of such second resolution as to the aggregate of such stock and scaled and reduced according to its provisions.

4. Resolved, That in case of the absence of the real owner of the stock, the affidavit of his agent, attorney or friend shall be received.

5. Resolved, That in the event of it not appearing by affidavit as above provided, that 10,000 shares and a half be held, then the balance to be made up, from the Stock about which no affidavits shall have been presented and in scaling such Stock the subscriber by one individual as agent or attorney for others, shall be considered in the aggregate as the subscription of said agent or attorney for his own use, and reduced accordingly, unless it may appear otherwise by affidavit above provided.

6. Resolved, That the Commissioners will proceed on the 1st Monday in June next in Lexington to examine the Books of subscription of stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and if necessary, to scale and reduce the subscriptions.

7. Resolved, That the first election of Directors of said Bank be held at the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington, on the 17th day of June, 1835.

8. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in all the newspapers of Kentucky, and copies of them forwarded by the chairman to the Commissioners at all the points of subscription of stock. JOHN W. HUNT, Chairman.

J. A. GRINSTEAD, Clerk.

Lexington, April 17, 1835.—17-1&7th Rde

## CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening a great variety of FINE AND COMMON WARE of every description. The public are so well informed of the value of their articles, as to say, they have agreed to keep on hand an assignment superior to any in the Western States, and inferior to few in the Eastern cities.

Persons commencing housekeeping, tavern-keepers, & others will find it to their advantage, as they can also be furnished with Japan, Britannia, and Plated Ware, viz: Waiters, Tea Trays, Brass and Plated Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; LAMPAS of various kinds, and many other articles, useful and ornamental.

The Subscribers are determined to sell low for cash, and invite the attention of purchasers of the city and country.

Merchants and dealers supplied, as usual, upon liberal terms.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Lexington, March 28, 1835.—12-1f

## MEDICAL NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand some FRESH VACCINE MATTER, which I have lately taken from the arms of healthy persons. Those who are desirous of having their families vaccinated either in the City or country, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. Prompt attention will be paid to all calls on the slightest notice.

S. C. T.

Lexington, May 9, 1835.—18-1f

The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer will insert the above 3 weeks.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

Celebrated

## VERMIFUGE.

An effectual medicine FOR EXPELLING WORMS FROM THE SYSTEM;

For sale at the Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main, and Upper Streets, south of the Court House.

45-3m JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

## BLUE LICK WATER.

A FEW Barrels received this day, at Bradfords Auction Store; where the article will be constantly kept during the season.

Lexington, April 25, 1835.—16-3t

## HAY SCALES.

THE subscriber has erected, at great expense, a PAIR OF SCALES, the draft of which is 12,000 lbs., on Limestone street, opposite his grocery store, where he is prepared to weigh Hay, Stone coal, Live stock, and other heavy articles, at very moderate compensation. The Scales have been tested, and their accuracy certified, by the City Inspector, and a License obtained to use them. Persons selling Hay, are informed that the City Ordinance on that subject will be rigidly enforced.

March 5, 1835.—9-1f

## BLACKSMITHING & WAGGON MAKING,

ON Limestone st., next above the JAIL and NEARLY OPPOSITE MARCH'S CHAIR FACTORY. THE Subscriber informs the public and his friends generally that he still continues the above business in its various branches. All kinds of work in this line done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner. He would likewise inform them that he carries on the Waggon Making, and will warrant all work done in this line inferior to none in the West.

THOS. BRADLEY.

Lexington, Jan. 24, 1835.—3-1f

## CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing ready in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions. He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINET WORK is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining. By a strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

J. EDRINGTON.

March 10, 1835.—10-6m

## E. BANKIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR, MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL.

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.

Gentlemen ordering cloths, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

## NEW LIVERY STABLE AND HORSES TO HIRE.

THE Subscriber has taken the LIVERY STABLE formerly occupied by Capt. Wm. Stubblefield, on Main cross street, a short distance above Keister's tavern. The Stable is in excellent order, (having undergone a thorough repair) and is well furnished with every description of provender. As the undersigned intends to devote his personal attention to the business, he confidently expects a liberal share of the public patronage.

N. R. REDFIELD.

Lexington, March 2, 1835.—9-1f

## TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Law Department.

THE exercises in this department will again commence on the 1st May. Instead of four, the session will be six months. Students entering by 1st of June will have credit by the full course. The session will be computed in estimating the time necessary for graduation.

Lectures on the various branches of Common and Statute Law, by Prossor Mayes, and on the Laws of Nature and Nations, Civil Law, Constitutional Law and Equity, by Professor Robertson.

Lexington April 27, 1834.—17-1&7th June

## Woodford County, etc.

TAKE UP at a stray, by Josephus Rogers, living near the Kentucky river, at McCoun's ferry. A SORREL MARSH 7 years old, 15 hands high, snip on the nose, some saddle spots, right hind foot white. Appraised to \$50 before the undersigned Justice of the Peace for said county, this 2d day of Feb., 1835.

JAS. M. CONNELL, j p

## SADDLERY & HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have purchased the entire stock of W. H. Eanes, and intend carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, at their stand on Main street, a few doors from the corner of Limestone street, and directly opposite to Daniel Bradford's Auction Room. Both of the subscribers served the regular apprenticeship of seven years to the trade in Europe, and have, for several years past, employed as foremen, in some of the best establishments in their native Country and the United States.

They flatter themselves with the opinion, that they can execute work in a manner, that cannot be excelled either in Europe or America; and are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep constantly, a general assortment of neat and substantial made up work; which they invite those wishing to purchase, to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and the work executed with due dispatch.

ROBERT N. BUSBY,

ROBERT HUSTON.

Lex., March 4, 1835.—9-3m

## REMOVAL.

JAMES & BROTHER

offer for sale at their new Establishment, a splendid assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, consisting in part of

500 BOXES Cut, Fressed and Plain GLASS; viz: Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Bottles, Flasks, Apothecaries' Ware, &c. &c.

RICH CUT GLASS, newest style in sets, or by the single piece or dozens; viz: Tumblers, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Wines Decanters, Lemmades, Custards, Jellies, Dishes, Champagnes, &c. &c.

CELTIC CHINA DINNER SETTS, various colours and newest patterns.

WHITE & GOLD BAND French China Dinner Sets; Barbeau do. do. Buff & gold do. English and French CHINA TEA SETTS, Plain, Gold Band and Painted, to 34 pieces.

White and Gold Band, China Plates, CUPS & SAUCERS, Cup Plates, Bowls, Sugars and Creams.

Plain, Gold Band and Flower PICHERS, Stone China, do. French China Ink-Stands, Toys, Vases, Ma'sh Pots Toilet Bottles, Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c. with a large assortment of Common, Persian, and Liverpool WARES of every description.

ALSO—ASTRAL LAMPS Plain Ground and Cut Glass Domes; Mantel Lamps; Rich Cut Glass Drops and Shades; Passage do. and a variety of Hanging Lamps, Rich Plated Castors, Common do.; Candlesticks, Branches, Snuffers, and Trays; Waiters, Cake Baskets, Coasters, &c. &c. Japanned Waiters, and Tea Trays, &c. &c. &c.

Lex., Dec. 22d, 1834.

## FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE & LOT on Main-cross street, on which I formerly resided in Lexington. Also an out lot on the opposite side of that street—and a house and lot on Limestone street near the jail. Those disposed to purchase will enquire of Maj. Tilford, Mr. Richard Higgins or Mr. T. Scott, who are authorised to negotiate a sale.

J. HAGGIN.

Lex., March 10, 1834.—44-1f

## REMOVAL.

JAMES & BROTHER

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

embracing every variety of color and style, the greater part just opened. Merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment. The best reliance can be placed upon safety being safely packed, as a first rate, experienced packer, has been recently procured from the East.

Dec. 29, 1834.—51-1f

## BATH-HOUSE

is now in operation for the present season, where he is prepared to give COLD, WARM, or SHOWER BATHS, at all hours—night or day.

His Shop is at the old well-known stand,

Lexington, Ky., just below Mr. John Brennan's Hotel, and opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boardinghouse.

where he has all kinds of FANCY ARTICLES in his line of business. DOLLS OF ALL KINDS—Jointed, Alabaster, and Wax—CURLS, WIGS, and TOP PIECES, assorted.

May 16, 1835.—19-1f

## EARTHENWARE.

A FULL assortment of EARTHENWARE, Pink, Purple, Brown and Light Blue—Eligend and Common Ware, now in store. Storekeepers are informed our stock is extensive, and will be supplied on good terms. Housekeepers will be supplied as usual.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Sept. 17—39-1f

## VERMIFUGE.

An effectual medicine FOR EXPELLING WORMS FROM THE SYSTEM;

For sale at the Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main, and Upper Streets, south of the Court House.

45-3m JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

## BLUE LICK WATER.

A FEW Barrels received this day, at Bradfords Auction Store; where the article will be constantly kept during the season.

Lexington, April 25, 1835.—16-3t

## EARTHENWARE.